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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 29.80.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68° 2 p.m. 79°
Humidity 79°

April 28, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73° 2 p.m. 74°
Humidity 91° 91°

7648 日八初月三

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1917.

大拜禮 號八廿月四英曆 1917
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.

Conferring of Freedom of London.

London, April 27.

There was a most distinguished assemblage in the Guildhall on the occasion of the granting of the Freedom of the City of London to Mr. Lloyd George. All the Dominions' and Indian representatives were present, as also was Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Mr. Arthur Henderson and numerous Peers and Members of Parliament. The Premier was given a great reception upon his arrival.

In a speech, the Premier began by emphasising the growing British superiority over the Germans. In June, 1915, we had lost 84 guns and a considerable number of prisoners, since when we had not lost a single gun and had captured 400, while we had taken ten Germans for every Britisher they had taken—(Obtara). Vimy Ridge, with two hundred guns, was captured with a fifth of the loss sustained by the French in the early days, when they had inferior equipment. All this meant ultimate victory at less cost. The Germans knew that; hence their despair, which resulted in black piracy.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPSHIP TORPEDOED.

All the Soldiers Saved.

London, April 27.

The incoming Australian troopship, the Ballarat, has been torpedoed. The troops on board were all saved. There was splendid discipline, the men singing. The vessel remained afloat for fourteen hours.

MEXICO AND GERMANY.

A Necessary Warning.

London, April 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the State Department learns officially that the Mexico Government warns Germans in Mexico that any concentration of them near the border will result in their arrest.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

No Separate Peace.

London, April 27.

The Morning Post's correspondent at Washington says President Wilson has assured Mr. Balfour that the United States will not conclude a separate peace with Germany.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Fear of Further Trouble.

London, April 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin says that, before the Committee of the Reichstag, Herr Groener described the recent strikes as hypnosis of the masses, partly due to inflammatory matter smuggled from abroad. He said that in future, strikes would not be tolerated, but, to enable workers to voice their complaints, labour representatives would be appointed on food organisations. The German papers are most anxious as to the possibility of troubles on May 1.

The Lokalanzeiger says incitements of munition workers to sedition steadily continue.

The Berliner Tageblatt says a most dangerous game with fire is being played in Berlin.

THE DARDANELLES.

Turkey and a Concession to Russia.

London, April 27.

According to a telegram from The Hague, Count von Reventlow says that the Turkish Grand Vizier is in Berlin in connection with the proposal to make a concession to Russia in connection with the Dardanelles.

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR OUR WARRIORS.

London, April 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, Mr. Steel-Maitland said the Committee to consider the question of Empire land settlement for ex-soldiers and ex-sailors has met and has appointed sub-committees. The report would not be completed in time for the Imperial War Conference's consideration.

FRANCE AND SUBMARINISM.

London, April 27.

An official message from Paris says that the arrivals for the week ending April, were 993 and the sailings 923. The sinkings were one vessel of over sixteen hundred tons and two fishing vessels. Five unsuccessful attacks were made.

SHIPPING PUBLICATION SUSPENDED.

London, April 27.

Lloyd's Weekly Index has been suspended.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

RAMSGATE RAIDED.

German Destroyers Fire Many Rounds.

London, April 27.

An Admiralty announcement says:—Last night several enemy destroyers opened fire in the direction of Ramsgate. The fire was immediately returned, and the enemy was driven off after he had fired a large number of rounds.

Lord French states that a man and a woman were killed, two women were injured and twenty-one dwellings and two stables were damaged.

The large number of projectiles fired fell in open country.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

Turkish Army Corps' Retreat.

London, April 27.

A Mesopotamian official message says:—The Thirteenth Turkish Army Corps on Tuesday night hastily retreated up both banks of the Shatt el Adhaim towards Jebel Hamrin Hills, where they are entrenching. Thus the second attempt to interfere with General Maude's operations against the Eighteenth Army Corps failed.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SCANDANAVIAN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

Stockholm, April 27.

The Foreign Ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark will confer at Stockholm from May 9 to May 11.

CHINA'S HESITATIONS.

A Military Conference to Decide Policy.

Peking, April 15.—The provincial Tachuna are now assembling in the Capital, to attend a special military conference which is to decide the future policy of China in regard to the war. This is quite a new sort of development, indicative enough of the real situation in which China finds herself, but not at all to the taste of good constitutionalists. Parliament, the other day, by overwhelming majorities, approved of the Government's policy towards Germany, thereby expressing the national will as plainly as the national will can be expressed in China. But lo and behold, the Government needs must have the views of the military leaders before it pursues the line authorized by the representatives of the people. One finds it natural enough that a Government based on military backing should so proceed, but by no manner of means can it be called constitutional to invite the army commanders to decide the policy of the country.

As regards what this policy ought to be, if China's prestige is to be upheld, there can be only one opinion. China protested to Germany, and with the same breath told America that she was entirely with America, and would take all possible steps to secure the observation of international law. The Chinese protest, like the American, has been disregarded, and America has declared war against the delinquent with the object of forcing him to desist from his malpractices. In the circumstances there is no other way of bringing Germany to reason, and if China now neglects to do as America has done, and what she virtually promised America to do, she will be eating her own words, and establishing her reputation as a champion in tergiversation.

Business-men and Kang Yu-wei. The question of the expediency of China entering the war—apart from her commitment to America—is exercising some sections of public opinion. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce is opposed to it for various reasons, some of them not valid at all. The suppositions that China's food sup-

plies will be drawn upon by the Allies, and that the prospect of China's entering the war is having a depressing effect on internal trade, are both false. The same cause that is affecting Chinese trade will prevent any demands upon the foodstuffs of China, namely, the sea city of shipping. The Allies are experiencing a shortage of food, merely because the mercantile marine of the world is so largely engaged in war service, the submarine policy of Germany, of course, contributing to the shortage. North and South America, Africa and India, in which ample food supplies are available, will always be drawn upon before China, simply because of the shorter distances between these regions and Europe, and the less shipping required for transport. The war is affecting China's trade, almost entirely because imports and exports are reduced by the scarcity of shipping. The entry of China into the war will not lead to any demand on her food supplies, while her trade will continue to be affected by shipping exigencies whether she is at war or not.

Kang Yu-wei opposes war for some fantastic reasons. He anticipates the extinction of China as a sovereign nation. The answer to that is that if there is one thing the Allies are fighting for, it is protection of the weak. With Russia turned democrat, all of the belligerent countries are in the same boat, fighting for the cause of free institutions against tyrannous militarism. It is utterly inconceivable that the Allies, if China associates herself with them, can turn on her and despoil her for their own advantage. To do so would be absolutely contrary to the principles for which they stand.

The Allies' Position. In some quarters the Allies are accused of holding out promises to China which they have not fulfilled, although China has done her share by rupturing relations with Germany. On the face of it that is nonsense, for the mere rupture of diplomatic relations does not benefit the Allies at all. The Allies have promised favourable consideration of China's requirements when their own stipulations have been complied with. China has nothing to give the Allies that they are not getting from her already in the ordinary course of business.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

FRENCH ACTIVITY.

London, April 27.

A French communique states: There was great reciprocal artillery firing in the Westende sector of Belgium.

The Germans did not renew the attacks between the Aisne and Chemin des Dames after their sanguinary defeats yesterday.

There was a furious artillery duel at the sectors of Ciry and Hurbise.

Six German aeroplanes were felled in the air fights of April 23-24 in addition to sixteen seen to fall into the enemy lines seriously damaged.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN SPAIN.

Madrid, April 27.

The Reformist Party, in a Manifesto, demands the abandonment of neutrality and a rupture with Germany.

GERMANY AND NEUTRAL VESSELS.

Amsterdam, April 27.

A telegram from Berlin states that Germany has offered a safe conduct to neutral vessels sheltering in British harbours with foodstuffs for their countries.

AUSTRIAN IRON TRUST DISSOLVED.

Zurich, April 27.

That the Iron Trust has been dissolved is a blow to Germany's industrial influence in Austria, as the trust was backed by German capital.

LIEUT. BONAR LAW A PRISONER.

Amsterdam, April 27.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that Mr. Bonar Law's son is a prisoner of the Turks in Palestine.

FLYING AGAINST DEATH.

Guyonmer's Wonderful Record in the Air.

A French flying officer was congratulated one day by some rushing women on the announcement of his latest success. "You have now won," said one, "the Legion of Honour, the Military Medal, and the War Cross—why, what other decorations can you win yet?" His reply was rather chilling. "The wooden cross," he said.

Lieutenant Georges Guyonmer, who is officially reported to have brought down his thirtieth German aeroplane, is said to have been the hero who kept the little wooden cross in mind while the world thought only of his long list of victorious fights. Indeed, few living airmen have been nearer to death than this lad of twenty-one the most successful of all the daring flying officers of the French army. The number of enemy machines he has brought down is larger than the official figure, which counts only those which come down on French ground. Last September his real record was nearly thirty, and in the last two or three months he has been very busy.

Twice at least, in his career of triumph, he has barely missed death. Nearly a year ago he lay in hospital with wounds in his face and left arm received while fighting an air battle near Verdun. He had exchanged his favourite machine, "Old Charlie," for a newer and faster machine, and for once he miscalculated the speed at which he travelled. Seeing two German aeroplanes above him, he rose and chased one of them. He got right behind it, and fired. The German went over and over to the ground. It was then that Guyonmer blundered. He swooped after the second enemy, but his machine shot ahead after he had fired only a few shots, which missed. The German now had the advantage and riddled Guyonmer's engine casing with bullets. Two bullets pierced Guyonmer's left arm, and splinters cut deep into his cheek and nose.

Had he held on his course the German would no doubt have slaughtered him, but although wounded he did not lose his presence of mind. He dived suddenly, as if his machine were done for, and the German passed. Then, with one hand, Guyonmer brought his machine up again landed safely in the French lines, and was sent to hospital. "I will make the Boches pay for keeping me inactive," he said, as he lay in bed. After a few weeks he was able to keep his promise, and the toll he took of the German aeroplanes rose rapidly. In November he did the "hat trick"—the first and only occasion on which any airman has done this—although the official record credited him with only two of the three machines he brought to grief.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY

Closing Cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club; 2.30 p.m. Exhibition Football Match (Champions v. The Rest); 5 p.m. "Scenes from Shakespeare" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m. Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m. Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m. New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m. Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m. New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m. Wednesday, May 2. Meeting of the H. K. Overseas Club.

Thursday, May 3.

Canton Insurance Office's Meeting; noon. Saturday, May 5. Hongkong Electric Co's Meeting; noon.

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Guyonmer's first fight was on July 19, 1915. He was up in a two-seater with an observer to act as machine-gun operator, and after a long and fruitless search for enemy flying men was on his way back to the aerodrome when he saw a spot away towards the horizon. He came up with a German aeroplane just over Soissons, and there over the centre of the city in view of hundreds of his compatriots, fought his first duel in the air.

It lasted ten minutes. Guyonmer took his machine to within fifty feet of his rival to give his observer practically pointblank range, and the machine-gun fired 115 bullets. Then the observer was wounded in the hand, and Guyonmer had his chance to prove his resourcefulness. He took control of the machine-gun as well as of the aeroplane, and continued the rain of fire against his adversary. All at once the Prussian pilot sank forward in his seat evidently killed or unconscious, and his observer threw up his hands in a gesture of despair. A fraction of a second later the German machine burst into flames and plunged to earth.

Resourcefulness saved his life in another air duel. His machine gun jammed suddenly 7,200 feet up while the German was still trying to get the range. Guyonmer glanced down and saw below him a thick bank of cloud. It was 1,500 feet away, but he dived straight at it, with the German diving after him. They were over the French lines, however, and the German dared not pass through the clouds. He gave up the pursuit, and when Guyonmer emerged he was alone.

The Daily Express Paris correspondent, who interviewed Guyonmer last year while he was in hospital wounded, described him as a wiry young Frenchman, reserved and modest in character, dark and slender appearance. He was indeed so far from robust that he was rejected five times for military service before he succeeded in gaining admission to the flying corps, and it was only in March 1915 he went on active service. His paternal grandmother was an English woman, and his father was educated at Westminster. Daily Express.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Von Hintze's Plans.

It is reported in Peking that
Rear-Admiral von Hintze, ex-
German Minister to China, and
his party, who are on their way
home, having learned on arrival
at Honolulu, of the American
declaration of war against Ger-
many, have decided to go to
Mexico direct by the Rembrandt
instead of to San Francisco.Compulsion for Women in
Germany.It is stated that a practical trial
is being made in Rhineland and
Westphalia with the long-mooted
scheme of "a year of compulsory
service" for women (weiblicher
Dienstjahr). More than 12,600
girls have entered the service of
farmers' wives, who give them
instruction in "housewifery." A
member of the Prussian Diet said
last week that a year of such
training was more practical than
the proposal submitted to the Diet
that all girls over 14 years of age
should be required by law to
devote part of each week to
"preparing themselves for the
calling of wife and mother."

China and Opium.

In an order to Wang Chih-jai,
Special Opium Commissioner at
Shanghai, the Ministry of the
Interior has directed his attention
to the decision of the Cabinet
strictly to prohibit the import
of opium after April 1. The
Commissioner was instructed to
act in accordance with the
Cabinet's decision. The Customs
Administration and the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs in an official
despatch some time ago jointly
informed the Cabinet that there
were approximately 2,450 chests
of opium kept in the warehouses
of the various treaty ports and at
Hongkong at the end of last year.
Customs authorities have like-
wise been instructed to act in
a cordance with the Cabinet's
decision of prohibition after the
expiration of the period stipulated
in the Treaty.—Peking Daily
News.General Tsao Kua Charged with
Corruption.The Petition Committee of
Parliament has investigated the
case of General Tsao Kua, who
has been charged with corruption
and tyranny committed against
the people of Szechwan when he
was sent there with troops to
suppress the revolutionists. In
the report it is stated:—"On the
7th instant the petition of the
people of Szechwan, as per
enclosed copy, was discussed,
and we passed a resolution to the
effect that if the charges contained
in the said petition be true, that
is, if he had allowed his men to
commit all kinds of outrages
against the people when General
Tsao Kua led them to Szechwan,
the Houses should send a dispatch
to the Government demanding
that the offender be severely
punished in order to redress the
wrong done to the people."

An Interesting Collection.

An Iron Cross, among other in-
teresting relics and souvenirs
from the Western front, is in the
possession of Dr. de Perindorge
of Shanghai. It has evidently
seen considerable wear, and to it
is attached the little piece of
black and white ribbon that
suspends from the soldier's
breast. The barage behind the
German front trenches has been
intense, and when the French
attack was made the Germans
were found in a starving condi-
tion, their food stores having
given out and the intensity of fire
preventing supplies being
brought up from the rear. A
poila had in his possession a small
Gambert cheese; a German
soldier had on his breast the Iron
Cross. An exchange satisfactory
to both parties was the work of a
few seconds, and the Cross has
now found its way to Shanghai.
A heavy pioneer bayonet, with
saw-like teeth on the back, an
ordinary infantryman's bayonet,
picked up at Barleux (Somme),
said to be tipped with poison, a
helmet once belonging to one
Bingen, now a prisoner of war,
and a field service cap from
Tieptra, are also included in Dr.
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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1917.

GERMANY'S "WAR AIMS."

Germany has been, the public is given to understand, asked by her people to declare her war aims, but "has nothing to add." This does not surprise subjects of the Entente Powers, who know full well that Germany's aims consist mainly in aims at getting peace for herself. Whatever delusions she may have in the matter, her enemies have none whatever, for they know the course that the war has been taking; they have not been fed with news of battles that never took place and of bogus victories, whereas they are in a position to know more of the hopeless state of the Kaiser's affairs than the great majority of his own unfortunate people. But even the German public itself is daily growing a little wiser, as is evidenced by the plain talk in that not altogether repressible or suppressible publication, *Forwards*. Someone, we fear, may have to go to goal over that rude remark, mentioned yesterday by Reuters, to the effect that the semi-official statement is "a sign of weakness," and that the Hun Government "would be glad to get peace on any terms, but does not dare to say so."

Forwards needs to ask no more about Germany's aims; it has answered the question out of its own mouth, and plenty more evidence goes to show that it is peace at which our foe is aiming. If this be not so, why the frantic attempts of the Boche soldiers on the Eastern front to fraternize with Russians? And not, moreover, with Russians who are the upholders of an absolute monarchy and an "Ich und Gott" programme, but with Russians who have just declared themselves free forever of the devil-fish of absolutism, and sworn enemies to anything that does not savour of a straight forward and honourable democracy. Unluckily for the Germans they have the wrong men to deal with, for the men with whom they are so farcely anxious to be on brotherly terms have known what it was to have their country overrun by these apostles of culture, and have yet a long and terrible account to settle with them. We notice, too, that the bearers of the olive-leaf still persist in talking about "an honourable peace," regardless of the fact that they know less about honour than about Heaven. Is it altogether wise to talk to men, whose homes have been burned and whose territory has been overrun by Germany's dirty rabble, about an honourable peace?

The Boches have certainly done a deal of "climbing down" during the past year, but much more remains to be done. They have to get a tight hold of the harsh truth that the Allies do not want peace of them—but surrender; and the two are not quite the same thing. If these Germans on the East front want to approach the Russians in connection with "an honourable peace," let them, as a guarantee of their conversion to democracy, hand over their Kaiser to the nearest Russian regiment. That will be at least a step towards a suitable adjustment of matters, and until some such move is made, all Allied subjects will continue to doubt the sincerity of German socialism. There may be—as Mr. Harris remarked at the City Hall meeting on Thursday—German socialists who have gone to prison for their convictions; but for one of these, there are hundreds who, whatever they may choose to term themselves, have supported the Kaiser in all his acts of beastliness, and so do not differ essentially from the Allies' point of view, from the most pronounced disciples of militarism. They have, indeed, done more than support him, for at this very moment they are acting as his willing agents in the attempt to bamboozle Russia into a separate peace. No democratic country—be it Britain, America, France, China or New Russia—wants any dealings with a bastard democracy; we want the genuine thing, and we shall believe in the democratic ideals of the German people when they throw down their rifles, imprison the men who caused the war, and boldly refuse to fight another moment for a system that has sought to bring damnation to the whole world.

Keeping the Ball Rolling.

The public generally will agree that those who are concerned themselves with the establishment of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong have played their cards well in taking advantage of the prevailing spirit in the Colony by arranging a public meeting for Thursday next for the purpose of formally constituting the body. We have long been wondering what had become of the movement to launch the project, and, in common with a large number of residents, we had feared that the whole thing was to be permitted to fizzle out. There was a distinct possibility that it would have done so had it not been for the great mass meeting which was held in connection with the enemy-exclusion question two nights ago. That gathering proved, as nothing else could have done, that Hongkong residents are by no means of means satisfied with things as they are—that they are willing and anxious to band together when the time calls for action. With that much established, the lesson was obvious, and we are intensely glad to see that it has been so quickly taken to heart.

The Public's Duty.

Last Thursday's meeting was the success that it was because it was called at a moment when feeling was running high on the subject for the consideration of which it was called. Its conveners saw the wisdom of striking while the iron was hot. And it is by following a similar policy in regard to the Constitutional Reform Association that the gentlemen interesting themselves in its creation have already assured the success of the venture in advance. We look to seeing another "full house" at next Thursday's gathering. It is the duty of every Britisher who is interested in local reforms of any order to make a special point of attending. Constitutional reform is a necessity if the public which pays the piper is ever to have the right of calling the tune. But we sincerely hope that the new Association will not merely confine its efforts to achieving that end. That, after all, is only the preliminary step. Once having made the start, other things will follow. It is up to the ratepayers to see to it that a good beginning is made.

A Word in Season.

Although the warm weather is not yet with us, and matters have lately been tolerably comfortable in the local Police Courts, the climatic conditions have sufficiently changed within the last few days to prove that, unless something is done before the heat of summer comes, frequenters of the Courts will again have to endure the unhealthy and insanitary state of affairs that prevailed last year, despite the frequent protestations by ourselves and others. It was no uncommon thing last year to find the Court packed full of Chinese of none too cleanly a type, with the ventilation facilities of the building totally inadequate to counteract the consequences, and the atmosphere almost unendurable. Before that it repeated this year the authorities surely ought to try to do something; they should improve the arrangements for fresh air; should instruct the Court constables to let no more people enter when the seating accommodation is full; and should certainly do away with the practice of herding all the defendants of the morning no matter how many there may be—within the confines of the two small docks. This last reform should be instituted, if no other, for it is a crime against decency to pack men and women together into the small dock, there to squat shoulder to shoulder, some passably clean and some indescribably filthy, while they await the hearing of the cases against them. There was formerly an arrangement whereby each defendant was brought into the dock as his or her case was to be heard, and, even if this resulted in a little waste of time, surely it was better than the present method, which amounts to a violation by officials of the most rudimentary ideas of sanitary conditions. Cannot something be done, or will the occupants of the Courts this summer once more have to gasp for a mouthful of fresh air?

DAY BY DAY.

WHERE LAW ENDS TYRANNY BEGINS.—William Pitt.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.41 1/2.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 102nd anniversary of the birth of Anthony Trollope.

Cable Delays.

It is announced that there is a heavy delay on code telegrams to Europe.

Struck off.

The Hang On Marine and Fire Insurance and Godown Co., Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

The French Consul.

The King's Exequatur empowering Monsieur U. R. Reau to act as Consul for France in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

Acting Consul for Ecuador.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. E. V. M. Ricci de Sousa to act as Consul for Ecuador in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

"Gazette" Notifications.

The *Gazette* contains a full list of J. P.s, a list of persons qualified to practice in medicine and surgery, and also a list of exempted and registered Societies.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation to the funds of the Hospitals from Messrs. Mow Fung and Co.

Passports for Malta.

Special passport regulations, similar to those obtaining in the case of Egypt, have been prescribed in respect of persons desiring to land in Malta. Such persons should apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office for instructions. Assistant Marine Surveyor. His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. John Bernard Thomson to act as Second Assistant Government Marine Surveyor during the absence on leave of Mr. Robert Hall or until further notice, with effect from April 20.

Medical Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Dr. Oswald Marriott to be a member of the Medical Board and of the Dental Board, respectively, during the absence on leave of Dr. Frederic Omond Stedman or until further notice.

To-night's Attraction.

The final performance of the "Scenes from Shakespeare" will be given in the Theatre Royal this evening at 9.15, when it is expected that there will again be a large and enthusiastic assembly to welcome the very able company of performers who have scored such a success in the two previous presentations.

Education Committee.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Wilfred John Hinton to be a member of the Committee to enquire into the teaching of English in Government schools in the place of the Hon. Mr. Edward Shellim, resigned, and has added the name of the Hon. Mr. Percy Hobson to the list.

Military Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint 2nd Lieutenants H. B. B. Hancock and C. W. Boswick to be Lieutenants, and Dr. H. Baleson to be a Surgeon-Lieutenant, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, and to place Captain G. K. Ball Brutton, Captain D. Lyndale, and 2nd Lieutenants F. Grone and J. W. C. Bonner on the Supernumerary List of Officers, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, all with effect from April 25.

Are You a Mason?

The management of the Bijou Theatre is to be congratulated in presenting before its patrons, at an extremely funny farce "Are You a Mason?", which has been filmed by the Famous Players Company, and for the presentation, which takes place to-night and to-morrow, there should be very large audiences. With Mr. John Barrymore, the popular cinema star, in the principal role, the laughable story of this farce is well told and all lovers of good, light pictures should make a point of seeing it.

PAUL DUFALT'S FAREWELL.

Two Concerts Next Week.

The announcement that the French-Canadian tenor, Paul Dufault, will give two farewell concerts here on his return from Manila, en route to Shanghai, will be received with great pleasure, for, during his recent season here, he won a great place for himself in the esteem of the public, both musical and otherwise, for the casual entertainment-seeker seemed to delight in the Dufault concert, as much as the cultured musician, so universal

an appeal did he make. M. Dufault has evidently a genius for preparing concert programmes, and his new ones here will be looked forward to with great interest. A noticeable feature of the Dufault programmes is the simplicity of his selections, which every member of his audience can understand and appreciate. Singing principally in English, with perfect enunciation and a beautiful voice, it is small wonder that in every English-speaking community he has visited he has won remarkable popularity. The booking for these two farewell concerts is now open at Moutrie's.

The concerts will take place at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday and Thursday.



Miss Pauline Bindley.

The programme for the first concert is as follows:—

Piano Solo: ... Polonaise
Osharp Minor..... Chopin
Ernest Empson
Aria: Qui La Voce
(I Paritani) Bellini
Miss Pauline Bindley
Aria: She Ne'er Believed
It True (Mignon)..... Thomas
Paul Dufault
Songs: (a) A Memory..... Park
(b) Yesterday and
To-day Spross
Miss Pauline Bindley
Duet: I Pardon Thee
(Boswell and Julia)..... Gounod
Miss Bindley & Mr. Dufault
Piano Solos:
(a) Poem Exotique..... Grieg

(b) Witch's Dance
..... Mac Dowell
Ernest Empson
Songs:
(a) O Little Mother
O Mine Nevin
(b) Tristram Chaminade
(c) Come to the
Garden, Love..... Salter
Paul Dufault
Songs:
(a) Mother Dear Jefferson
(b) Heigh-ho! the
Sunshine Phillips
(c) Poor Wandering
Oas (Pirates of
Fenland) Sullivan
Miss Pauline Bindley
Songs:
(a) R quiem Homer
(b) Le Sei-Tu Massenet
(c) The Secret Scott
Paul Dufault

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 27, issued yesterday by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—

Detail.
On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 29th April, to the morning of Sunday the 6th May, H.K.V.C.

Next for duty, "A" Coy H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland.

Parades.
Monday, 30th April.—Report on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Tuesday, 1st May.—Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. "A" and "B" Coys. on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. for instruction in Mobilisation Stations. Dress: Drill Order without Arms. All Recruits and Exempted members must attend this parade.

Wednesday, 2nd May.—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Thursday, 3rd May.—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 4th May.—"A" and "B" Coys. on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Saturday, 5th May.—Machine Gun Section will carry out Field Firing at Kowloon City Range. Fall in at Murray Pier 1.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Promotions.
No. 190 Sergt. D. Harvey is promoted Platoon Sergeant No. 1 Platoon vice Sergt. A. Leach, attached to Singapore Volunteer R. Res.

No. 589 Cpl. W. H. Bell is promoted Corporal.

No. 302 Pte. H. E. Goldsmith Signalling Section is promoted Lance Corp.

No. 699 Pte. S. M. Mayes Signalling Section is promoted Lance Corp.

Transfers.
No. 554 Sergt. A. Leach is attached to Singapore Volunteer R. Res. from 13th April, 1917.

No. 589 Pte. W. H. Hawitt is transferred to Signalling Section.

No. 647 Pte. A. A. Brind is transferred to Mounted Section.

Strength.
Pte. A. Linberd having joined is allotted Corps No. 665 and posted to Coy. "B" Platoon VII Section 9.

Notices.
At an examination conducted by the Command Signalling Officer on the 18th April the following qualified as Efficient Signallers and are entitled to wear Signalling Badges:—Ptes. H. E. Goldsmith, C. J. Higginbotham, Pte. S. M. Mayes, L. A. Owsart.

It is notified that in future Guards will parade outside the Orderly Room at 5.30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

For the first time in any official document, says the *Chronicle*, the Army is put before the Navy in the Royal Warrant for "The pensions of soldiers and sailors disabled, and of the families and dependants of soldiers and sailors deceased in consequence of the present war." Alfred the Great might reasonably be regarded as the founder of the English Navy, but it was not until the reign of Henry VIII. that the Admiralty and Navy Office were constituted, and the dockyards of Deptford, Woolwich and Portsmouth built. The British standing army dates no further back than 1645.

Fluency in French, which Mr. J. R. O. Bodley wants us all to acquire, so as to strengthen Entente Cordiale, was regarded by Bismarck as a sign of duplicity, when found among natives of this country. The Iron Chancellor told Moritz Busch that Lord Ampthill was the only Englishman he ever knew who was a fluent French conversationalist and yet could be trusted. "Still," he added, "it should be borne in mind that Lord Ampthill can also express himself very well in German."

It is not common knowledge perhaps on this side of the Atlantic that the famous Horlick's Malted Milk was invented by a Welshman and is still being manufactured by his family, who are very proud of their Welsh extraction. The tradition in the family is that a Welshman from Harlech in Merioneth, emigrated to Wisconsin, where he became known among his neighbours as Will Harlech. Like many another early settler he dropped his original surname and adopted the alias by which he was known—Will Harlech. As the Welsh language fell into disuse in the family, Harlech became anglicised into Horlick. In manner and appearance the Horlicks are typically Welsh to this day. They are kindly, genial business people, just to their employees and generous to every good cause.—*The Welsh Outlook*

Many church choirs are in a parlous state owing to the call of young men to the Army, and all over the country incumbents are finding it necessary to requisition the veterans of the congregation. It is really surprising the large number of men at from 75 to 70 years of age who have returned to the choristers' stalls, and, in a few instances, women choirs, wearing surplice, cassock and purple hat of uniform pattern, have been raised.

Lieut. Frank Cody's death while flying is the first case, so far as is known, of father and son both dying in this way, remarks the *Daily News*. He was the youngest son of the late Col. S. F. Cody, one of the most persistent pioneers of flying in this country, who finally met with a fatal accident in the air a few years ago. Lieut. Frank Cody, who was only 21, fought five German machines on the Western front a few weeks ago, and was brought down. His fate was in doubt until, in response to a note of inquiry dropped over the enemy's lines, a reply came in the same way to say that young Cody had been killed in action. It is odd that the air appears to be the only element in which the Germans seek to maintain any sort of reputation for chivalry.

The duel is obligatory in the Italian army for officers and non-commissioned officers. And this is an important point of disagreement between secular Italy and the Church, which bans the duel with ex-communication. Sir Charles Grandison, the bravest of the brave, had, he boasted, "never drawn his sword in a private quarrel" so that in Richardson's day the highest chivalry obtained from the duel, as was the case with the Pontifical army, when there was a Pontifical army.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

Position at the End of January.

The Hongkong Treasury issues the following financial statement for the month of January, 1917:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 30th December, 1916. ... \$2,300,785.20
Revenue from 1st to 31st January, 1917. ... 1,422,858.03
3,723,743.23

Expenditure from 1st to 31st January, 1917. ... 2,015,267.08
Balance. \$1,708,476.17

The statement of assets and liabilities on January 31, 1917, is as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Deposits not Available. ... \$ 777,262.34
Subsidiary Coins. ... 8,689.48
Crown Agents' ... 421,999.19
Postal Agencies. ... 21,552.46
Exchange. ... 686.78
Total Liabilities. ... 1,230,150.25
Balance. ... 1,708,476.17
Total. \$2,938,626.42

ASSETS.

Advances. ... \$ 210,497.50
Imprest. ... 35,998.85
House Service Account. ... 4,861.58
Crown Agents' Deposit Account. ... 219,425.31
Unallocated Stores (P.W.D.). ... 277,566.41
Unallocated Stores (Railway). ... 140,235.87
Coal Account. ... 77,281.50
Investment Account. ... 121,444.51
Balance, Bank. ... 1,830,115.45
Crown Agents' Current Account. ... 21,219.44
Total. \$2,938,626.42

CHUNG LING SOO.

By natural aptitude, by unrelenting studies, by diligent research and by travel covering every clime upon which the sun shines, Chung Ling Soo stands to-day by the unanimous verdict of Press and public undeniably as one of the most accomplished magicians in the world. He spares neither time, money nor energy in working out and presenting new tricks and deceptions for the delight and mystification of his patrons, who comprise the most intelligent and learned classes of the places he visits. Ever thoughtful of his patrons, his mind has been busy inventing new and astounding mysteries, each succeeding one being more marvellous and stupendous than its predecessor, until to-day, in number, variety and intensely mystifying effects his wonders are more numerous and in comprehensible than the so-called supernatural performances of the famous fakirs of the Far East. Everybody knows what a magician is, but Chung Ling Soo, the king of all, amazes you by the cleverness and dexterity with which he performs his numerous and varied tricks and illusions.

Chung Ling Soo will be supported in Hongkong with a high class and refined vaudeville company. A special matinee will be given during the season, when the performance will be given by Chung Ling Soo, who will occupy the stage for two and a half hours.

Naval Order.

The following addition has been made by His Excellency the Governor to the Port Regulations, 1917:—"9A. No bumboos, without a written permit from the naval authorities, shall approach within 60 yards of any ship in the naval anchorage which flies the pilot jack at the fore or triatic

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE

ROYAL

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE."

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY.)

WILL BE REPEATED IN AID OF

WAR CHARITIES

To-night, the 28th inst.,

AT 9.15 P.M.

Prices as Usual:— \$3.—\$2.—\$1.

(CHILDREN HALF-PRICE ON THE MATINEE).

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at half price.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralph state:—

Y.M.C.A. Division.

Tuesday, May 1.—8 p.m.

Bandage Practice. Corporal Wei Kan will take charge. 9 p.m.

Squad and Company Drill.

Thursday, May 3rd.—8 p.m.

First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon S. F. Lee. 9 p.m. Squad and Company Drill.

Saiyingpun Division.

Drills and Lectures will in future take place at Queen's College, unless otherwise stated.

Monday, April 30.—7 p.m.

Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, May 2.—7 p.m.

Gymnasium. Bandage Practice.

Friday, May 4.—7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Queen's College Division.

Tuesday, May 1.—4.15 p.m.

Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, May 2.—12.50 p.m.

Gymnasium. Members of the Saiyingpun Division may attend.

Friday, May 4.—4.15 p.m.

Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Victoria Division.

Tuesday, May 1.—9.15 p.m.

Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, May 4.—5.15 p.m.

Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Victoria's Attractions.

After a most successful and popular run, the exciting serial film story "The Iron Mask" is brought to a close in the programme now being presented at the Victoria Theatre, and the manner in which all the conflicting interests of the story disappear to give place to the inevitable union of the hero and heroine is keenly followed by those who have watched the unfolding of the whole tale. In addition to this, there are also some very interesting war pictures, a screaming farce "Under New Management" and other good pictures.

SAKURA BEER



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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED. (and Reduced)

and IN THE MATTER of the Companies Ordinance No. 58 of 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from \$500,000 (Five hundred thousand dollars) divided into 50,000 shares of \$10 each (whereof the issued capital was \$277,230 divided into 27,723 shares of \$10 each and the unissued capital was \$222,770 divided into 22,277 shares of \$10 each) to \$416,431 (Four hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and thirty one dollars) divided into 27,723 shares of \$7 each (being the issued capital of the Company) and into 22,277 shares of \$10 each (being the unissued capital, as aforesaid) was on the 17th day of April, 1917, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong and is now pending.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1917. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON, 1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong. Solicitors to the Company. Hongkong, April 27th, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 30th April, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice, Javal hair wash, Tatcho hair restorer, Cuticura ointment and solvent, Pascall's confectionery, metal soap boxes, tooth brush holders, ash trays, thermos flasks, duplex razors, sponge bags, rubber bathing caps, Clinical thermometers, etc., etc.

On view on day of sale. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society are Cordially invited to the

(1917) ANNUAL MEETING of its Hongkong Auxiliary

IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL, KOWLOON,

On MONDAY, April 30th, AT 6.00 P.M.

The Bishop of Victoria will preside.

Addresses will be delivered by:—

LIEUT. LEE, (25th Batt. Middle Regt.) and

The Revd. H. E. ANDERSON, Sub-Agent, B. F. B. &

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

SHIPMENT OF

PRIME & DELICIOUS

AUSTRALIAN

APPLES.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE

ROYAL

TWO CONCERTS ONLY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

THURSDAY, MAY 3.

Frederic Shipman

PRESENTS

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN TENOR.

PAUL

DUFAULT

ASSISTED BY

PAULINE BINDLEY, ERNEST EMPSON,

SOPRANO.

PIANIST.

SINGAPORE SUCCESS.

The Paul Dufault Concerts in Singapore were so successful and aroused such great enthusiasm that the original season of three Concerts was extended to five.

THE STRAITS TIMES:—"One might wait for a generation before again seeing an artist score so great a success as this; and one might wait in vain. Such singing is not often heard in a lifetime"—March 3, 1917.

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS:—"The Canadian tenor scored an unequivocal success, arousing intense enthusiasm. At the close of the programme, Mr. Dufault sang 'The Marseillaise' as only a Frenchman can sing it, with his whole heart and soul."—March 13, 1917.

PRICES - - - - \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

For THREE NIGHTS ONLY

Commencing FRIDAY, May 4th.

ENORMOUS ATTRACTION!
IMPORTANT AND EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

PRESENTS

THE WORLD-FAMOUS
CHINESE ILLUSIONIST
CHUNG LING SOO

FROM THE
LONDON HIPPODROME

In a Performance of ORIENTAL SPLENDOR AND WEIRD MYSTICISM, assisted by Miss BUEE SEEN, SUPPORTED BY VAUDEVILLE DIRECT FROM LONDON VARIETY THEATRE.

EVENING PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan open on TUESDAY, at MOUTRIE & CO.

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Made specially for us, cut on free lines that prevent tightness at any point.

A DELIGHTFUL SLEEPING SUIT FOR SULTRY NIGHTS.

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NEWEST DESIGNS.

OPEN END BOW TIES IN SILK & WASHING ZEPHYR'S.

KNITTED NECKWEAR etc.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

509 {Dreams. ... Paul Dufault.
{Without Thee. ... (Tenor).
2617 {My Heart's Desire. ... Fraser Gange.
{Songs my Mother Taught Me. ... (Baritone).
2464 {Drake's Drum. ... Thorpe Bates.
{There's a Land. ... (Baritone).
2454 {Father O' Flynn. ...
{Off to Philadelphia. ...
2293 {Mary. ... Walter Wheatley.
{Sally in our Alley. ... (Tenor).

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. Y. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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COGUTA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.		
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cebu.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe.	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi	T. 8,030 16th May.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe.	Skatori Maru Capt. A. Kon	T. 21,000 Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe.	Kamo Maru Capt. Inadzu	T. 16,000 May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500 May, at 11 a.m.

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Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
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SHIPPING

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
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SHANGHAI	Sunning	1st May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	3rd May at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	6th May at d'light.

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Hongkong Apr. 28, 1917.

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Tillatjap		8th May	14th May	KOBE

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Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 1st May, at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 4th May, at noon.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Taisang	Mon., 30th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Tues., 1st May at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 1st May at 7 a.m.
KOBE & Moji	Namsang	Tues., 1st May at noon.
SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Laisang	Thur., 3rd May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Fri., 4th May at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 5th May at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Sun., 6th May at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

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General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. Charters.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to send three extra chartered steamers—the Kaifuku Maru, 3,185 tons, and the Ume Maru, 4,164 tons—to Seattle. The Company has chartered another vessel to be sent as extra steamer to America, the Ujina Maru, 4,500 tons, owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, at the rate of Y. 17 per ton. The Ujina Maru will sail in the latter part of April, and the Kaifuku Maru at the beginning. Tensho Maru in the middle and the Ume Maru towards the end of May. Between 150,000 and 160,000 tons of cargo are at Kobe alone, awaiting shipment to America.

Dairen Marine Association.

The vessels which underwent an overhauling at Dairen during the last fiscal year by the Dairen Marine Association numbered 14 with an aggregate gross tonnage of 21,450, against six vessels of 5,532 tons and twelve vessels of 13,630 tons for 1914 and 1915 respectively, whilst those overhauled in Japan at the hands of the experts attached to the Association during the last fiscal year were sixty-five vessels of 224,573 tons, showing a decrease of forty-two vessels of 143,347 tons from 1914. Out of the fourteen vessels overhauled at Dairen eleven of 8,240 tons were Chinese vessels working a coastwise service. The Association admitted to its annual short-term lecture classes for deck and engineering sixty-five students, of whom forty-one took the qualifying examination of the Communications Department, Tokio, for certificates of competency.

Penal Servitude for Rangoon Skipper.

At the Devon Assizes, Exeter, Thomas James Stayman, 49, captain of a merchant vessel trading between Rangoon and London, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for attempting to murder Gunner Gifford on the high sea, and to five years' penal servitude for refusing to obey a senior naval officer's order at Gibraltar—the sentences to run concurrently. Indictments charging the prisoner with wounding the first officer of his ship and with endangering the lives of certain of his Majesty's soldiers by ordering the gunner to fire on a hospital ship were withdrawn. Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., who appeared for the prosecution, said that two days after the ship left Port Said the captain, who was intoxicated, ordered Chief Gunner Gifford to fire 50 rounds of shell at nothing. The gunner refused, but to humour the captain he fired four rounds for test purposes. The same evening, while going through the Mediterranean, a British hospital ship, illuminated in the usual way, appeared, and the captain headed his vessel towards her, ordering the gunner to fire at her. On Boxing Day, when off Ushant, the captain asked the gunner if he was going to report the hospital ship incident. Getting no reply Stayman told the gunner to come to the bridge. When the latter kept the appointment, the accused swore, and ordered him to the boat deck. On the same day the captain seized the gunner by the throat, carried him to the ship's rail which was only a wire one, got him balanced on this wire rail, and in another moment would have thrown him overboard, when the ship gave a lurch to starboard, and both were thrown back against the saloon. A struggle for life ensued, and ultimately the gunner freed himself from the master, who was shouting "I will murder you." The captain went all over the ship for several hours, while Gunner Gifford hid, saying he was going to murder Gifford. After the assault on Gifford, the chief officer and some of the crew seized Stayman, handcuffed him, put him in the cabin, barricaded the door, and kept him there two days. On the ship arriving at Plymouth he was arrested by the Plymouth police. The Judge, in passing sentence, said he had not taken the hospital ship allegations into account, as prisoner must have known his men would not obey him.

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THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

INTERESTING PETROGRAD ADVENTURES.

Hongkongites "via Siberia"
Delayed.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Mr. Arthur J. Moore Bennett, authority on Far Eastern affairs who has contributed many valuable articles to the columns of the "Telegraph," was on his way home, via Siberia, when the Russian Revolution broke out, and his experiences in Petrograd, though merely dealt with casually in a private letter, are too interesting to be withheld from publication. His Hongkong friends will be glad to hear that he has now been received by Mr. Moore Bennett's arrival in London. His story is as follows:—

Petrograd, March 15, 1917. The Revolution has come. On Wednesday last week (8th) we were told by friends that there would be trouble later, as the people had no bread and, though there were ample supplies, these were being held up by the people in power in order to bring the political unrest to a head while the country was flooded with troops, and most of the male population away at the front.

On Thursday great crowds began to frequent the Nereki and Nevsky and the square in front of the Nikolayevsky Station. During the whole of this day crowds were kept in parties of five or so, charging the mob and keeping people moving; but, despite the efforts of the police and military, the crowd gained strength all the time.

On Friday the crowd, which was most orderly and consisted of the most part of well-dressed men and women (at least fifty per cent. women), began to be led by the workmen from the various factories which had shut down, and by Friday afternoon there were fully 50,000 workmen from the various factories and schools. Friday evening saw the shooting—mostly done by the workmen as the Cossacks, although they charged the mob, did not enter their lanes and refused to go. Up till this time there was no real harm in the people so far as one could see, and I think that they had been allowed to meet and speak nothing would have happened. This day the trams stopped running.

On Saturday all shops were closed and red flags and banners appeared in the Znamenskaya Square, opposite the State Bank, where were thrown in the afternoon, but still the military were apparently held for the Crown, though it was noticed that the officers refused to fire on the mob which even now, remember, remained at least as many as men; and throughout the whole of the past week the most noticeable thing has been the fact that the crowd consisted of really well-dressed men and women, in seemingly good humor and all very orderly.

On Sunday the men from all the Petrograd works threw down their tools and came out. On Monday the Nevsky was full of people and a good deal of shooting took place. I went up towards the Admiralty about noon, and a hail of machine-gun bullets met me, firing across the Nevsky from the Sadovaya, and quite a number of people were killed by the old Government Party officers. Workmen in the Government uniforms killed the general in command and took over all the cannon and munitions of the Petrograd, distributed them to the chiefs of the Revolutionary party, upset the Duma, made the late Speaker into Premier, and sent a cable to Tsar offering him his crown. He would come and be killed under the new regime. The revolutionary leaders persuaded the garrison of Petrograd to join them; and the Cossacks in the final to come over to the people, and on Monday night the men took charge of the new government, and having received support of the various heads of the great banking and financial houses and of certain great engineering corporations and men of the city, it issued its first notice to the people.

On Tuesday, armed parties in motor cars went all round the city and hunted the police, who, knowing their misdeeds in times past, foresaw their end and acted accordingly. The Revolutionaries seized three hundred cars and lorries, put machine guns in the rear and a dozen or so armed soldiers inside, and these scoured the city, hunting up the few nests of police and army officers that refused to come over. Wherever a mob met they were fired on by concealed police officers, who usually seemed to keep in the upper stories of high buildings. In my hotel, at 10 a.m., someone fired on the mob from 6th floor windows, and at once a hail of bullets replied from the street, and about fifty soldiers and armed citizens came into every bedroom and searched the occupants and their belongings for arms. About 10.30 a.m. they cornered the man, who was a police officer, in a room on the top floor; and he shot himself, and so saved considerable trouble. A small band of Cossacks and police barricaded themselves in the Znamenskaya Square, near the Hotel du Nord, but these were soon killed off when a motor car came up. The revolutionary party gave the occupants of the Astoria Hotel thirty minutes to get out, and, at the expiration of that time, let the mob into the building which was considerably damaged as a result; and some of the officers living there, whose records were known to the people, were shot.

At intervals during the day a good deal of shooting took place, especially at the junction of the Nevsky and Sadovaya, and a few windows were smashed by rifle fire; but the soldiers were such rotten shots that their victims usually got away. When no real work was in progress, joyous revolutionaries relieved the tedium of firing in the air. And still the crowd consisted of well-dressed men and women—the latter predominating. All day long huge lorries full of troops, with rifles loaded, travelled round the streets, all crossings were guarded by brigades with drawn swords and revolvers, armoured motor cars patrolled the main streets and a private car—seized by or given to the Revolutionary leaders—with men with loaded rifles lying forward on the mud guards, and with armed occupants, drove from one building to another, where shooting was going on, investigating and quietening things.

On Wednesday, the crowds still came out in force and a little shooting was done; and on this day, as on the preceding night, all the police station records and archives were burnt up by the people (amongst other things my passport also, I expect). Manifestoes were issued by the Duma during the day, and, towards night, things quietened a great deal. On Thursday the regiments from Peterhof, which had been sent for by the military, arrived; but these had already gone over and were accorded a great ovation by the crowds who turned out in the morning in the bitter cold to greet them. They came with flags flying—the red flags of liberty—and bands playing the "Marseillaise" joining hands, with good will and smiles and cheers everywhere. A few troops had come in on Wednesday afternoon but the mass came on Thursday and I have never seen such hearty greetings as took place.

To-day (Friday) things are all normal except the price of goods, which still soars. I have seen many revolutions, but never one so well run and so admirably managed as this. There was no looting, no stealing and no horseplay.

For ourselves, our one main thought has been to get food to tide us over these times. On Monday food was scarce, but normal; that is to say a very insufficient lunch of two small courses and 3 oz. of bread cost three roubles, and a dinner of thin soup, fish, meat and a infinitesimal dessert, four roubles. But on Tuesday, after the firing in the streets, the hotel staff bolted and it was every man for himself. We had three English motor-transport girl drivers to look after, who had been with the Remanien Army in its retreat—belonging to the Scottish Women's Hospital Unit; and so we sallied forth to try down

the back streets to find an open shop. Bread was unobtainable; but sausage, composed of something in a skin, selling at five roubles a pound, cheese at 24 a pound, butter at 82.80 a pound, was found, and returned with in triumph. All day we sought to lay up stores against the time when people would forget revolutionary tactics and turn to the necessity of eating, as most of the railway transport is stopped. One of our friends, with much optimism and little knowledge, went to the British Embassy on Wednesday for help; but met with calm words and surprised looks. He was asked if his hotel had been looted and was wished "luck" when he left—but received no offers or hints of assistance. The American Embassy telephoned all its nationals, offering assistance and advice, as did the French; but ours might never have existed for all the good it did us. On my arrival here I wrote the Embassy and suggested that they should advise all Consulates in China and Japan, through the Peking and Tokyo Embassies, of the fact that travellers must expect to find difficult conditions in Petrograd and that there was no possibility of getting through under ten days or fourteen from Petrograd, but was mercifully slated for my pains and called insolent by an arrogant young attaché deputed for that purpose. To-day there are at least two thousand Britishers held up at Petrograd, Copenhagen, Christiania, Bergen and Oslo, awaiting transport and permits—wasting the nation's time and money all unnecessarily because, forsooth, this Embassy is too lazy or too occupied to do the obvious and inform other Embassies of what travellers have to expect.

To-day is Monday the 19th, and on Sunday great crowds walked down the Nevsky in orderly processions behind the red flag of liberty chanting the "Marseillaise." Thousands and tens of thousands—men and women and children, rich and poor, in ermine, sables, rags and tatters, through the snow and bleak wind they came; soldier and civilian arm-in-arm, marching to the promised land of free speech, of liberty of conscience, of those things for which their brethren have starved, have borne the knout, the mines and the dreary wastes at Saghalien. Orderly, of various aspect, their faces lighted with the joy of realisation, led by dreamers who see through their closed eyes the days of Russia's emancipation, the ranks passed, mile on mile, down the great thoroughfare which marks to-day the heart of Russia even more than that historic triangle at Moscow.

Early yesterday the message of abdication from the Tsar was published, with the message of the new Council to the citizens and the army; and thousands read the former as coming from the heart of that Little Father who so loved mankind that, instead of leading his children and guiding their halting footsteps through the stormy paths of modern economics, he left them to be a prey to the unscrupulous mob of usurers that constituted the police and officials of the late regime. To those "in the know," however, the abdication message was written by the Duma and presented for signature, and was signed only when circumstances must have proved, even to an egotist of the calibre of the Tsar, that the days of divine right and absolutism have passed for ever.

Throughout the whole ten days of revolution the wonder has been the orderliness of the crowd, the obedience of the revolutionary organisation, the good will and bonhomie of the people, the careful protection of life and property, and the unvarying courtesy meted out to strangers and foreigners there. Seven thousand persons have been killed, it is true; and perhaps only five thousand deserved death; but when one considers the callousness of the late officials, their brutal indifference to the fate of their fellows, to the hunger and privations of people, the only wonder is that more were not killed. Another wonder is that more were not killed owing to the wild shooting of the mob, for at least seven million shots must have been fired, and at times the streets were full of bullets buzzing like angry wasps.

On Friday the crowd hoisted the Red Flag on the Winter Palace and covered the coats of arms with red covers. Every church and public building was draped with red, and the red cockade became universal. Coats of arms bearing the Imperial initial were taken down from the shop fronts in the principal streets, and foreigners like ourselves eagerly participated in the scramble for souvenirs. Red fabric and ribbon speedily became exhausted and lucky holders of stocks sold at an ever-advancing premium.

SANITARY BOARD.

Five Questions from Mr. Bowley.

The orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board include the following:—
Letter from Government relative to the erection of a latrine and shelter for ricksha coolies at Kowloon Point.

Application for permission to erect 11 water closets and 4 urinals at the proposed Chinese Young Men's Christian Association on Island Lot No. 2048.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, purporting to notice, will ask:—

i. What steps (if any) have been taken by the Government to carry out the recommendation made by the Board on the 12th December last that the area of Crown land lying between Des Vaux and Connaught Roads opposite the Sailors' Home should be laid out as a depot for the storage and sorting of poultry at the earliest possible date, such recommendation having been made with a view to the abatement of the nuisance occasioned by such storage and sorting in Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets?

ii. What steps (if any) have been taken to carry out the resolution of the Board passed on the 10th March, 1914, for the cleansing of certain beaches of the Colony from floating debris?

iii. In view of the approaching bathing season will the Head of the Sanitary Department take steps for the periodical cleansing of the bathing beaches of the Colony, and the exclusion of pigs from such beaches?

iv. Will the Head of the Sanitary Department recommend the Government to clear the undergrowth and cut the grass on all Crown land within 200 yards of any dwelling house periodically in order to remove cover for mosquitoes and other noxious animals and organisms?

v. Does the Medical Officer of Health consider the flowering privet injurious to health? If so, will he recommend the Government to have it removed from all Crown land in the vicinity of dwelling houses and public roads and paths?

Palaces and covered the coats of arms with red covers. Every church and public building was draped with red, and the red cockade became universal. Coats of arms bearing the Imperial initial were taken down from the shop fronts in the principal streets, and foreigners like ourselves eagerly participated in the scramble for souvenirs. Red fabric and ribbon speedily became exhausted and lucky holders of stocks sold at an ever-advancing premium.

On Saturday, except for the trams, which are still not expected to run for two or three more days, the streets seemed almost normal, and armed soldiers were the exception. On both these two days printed messages from the Duma to the people were distributed gratis from motor cars and eagerly scrambled for by the crowd. On Sunday the newspapers commenced to sell again and to-day—Monday—everything seems as it was.

Russia is to be congratulated if really she has proved the possibility of throwing off a mighty incubus of corruption, bribery, squeeze and evil in a week; and, although it may take ten, twenty or fifty years to reach that goal of civic liberty for which thousands have died during the past five decades, Russia has shown a clear example to the Teutonic peoples of what faith, good will, sacrifice and democracy may accomplish against absolutism and oppression.

The "We" referred to in this letter consists of Mr. D. Blake, late of Tai Koo Dockyard, Hongkong, three ladies of the Scottish Women's Hospital Unit, now in Petrograd awaiting transport—the Misses Birkbeck, Mackenzie-Edwards, and Twiner—and myself, all travellers in distress who found it better to hunt as a pack than alone.

Histories of the Revolution will no doubt come in legion later; this is but a sketch of impressions received from day to day, by one who knows but little of the greatest of all lands of mystery and drama.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending April 28, 1892.)

The Dollar.
April 28.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/9 1/2."

Gladstone on Female Suffrage.
April 22.—"Mr. Gladstone has issued a pamphlet directed against the granting of Female Suffrage, in which he declares that neither the public nor the women themselves desire any such reform."

Earthquake Shock.
April 22.—"A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Hongkong this morning at 9.40, lasting about five seconds. No damage is reported."

Nasty!
April 22.—"We are glad that our morning contemporary made some use of the Telegraph's news from Macao in its issue of this morning. But, Granny, why didn't you perpetrate a wholesale job, instead of emasculating news that was both interesting and important? You were quite welcome, dear, and you will always be, to make use of our columns to keep you somewhere near the surface of local journalism. We have the greatest veneration for journalistic antiquities that have lost grip, and should be sorry to see you reach the very low level of the China Snail."

Settling Day.
April 26.—"Yesterday was settling day on the Hongkong Stock Exchange. Settlements effected, nil; operators settled, almost everybody."

A. S. Watson and Company, Limited.
April 26.—"The following is the report of the general manager for the year ending the 31st December 1891, for presentation to the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting of the Company, to be held at the Hongkong Dispensary, on Monday, the 9th May, 1892, at three o'clock in the afternoon:—Gentlemen, I beg to lay before you a statement of the Company's business, with a balance sheet for the year ending the 31st December 1891. The net profits of the Company for the twelve months under review, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and including \$4,342 74 brought forward from last year, amount to \$85,538 47. We paid an interim dividend of 7 per cent. in November last, amounting to \$35,000 00, and I now propose to pay a further dividend of 7 per cent. (making 14 per cent. for the year), which will absorb \$35,000 00, leaving a balance of \$15,538 47 to be carried forward. The Company's accounts in London have been audited by Messrs. Edward Moore and Son, Chartered Accountants, and those at the Head Office by Mr. V. A. Caesar Hawkins. Jno. D. Humphreys, General Manager."

Wake Up, Hongkong.
April 27.—"Talking philosophy to a dead donkey is not less fruitless of result than to try to wake up a Government, overcome by the opiate of official routine, and weighed down by the incubus of Downing Street. The Colonial Office is ignorant, of course, on every point of detail affecting far-distant colonies; nothing better can be expected, and we cannot blame people at the other end of the earth if they do not know our affairs as well as we do; but those who are among us, whose duty it is to act as intermediaries between the Hongkong public and the Colonial Office, must know something of our affairs, and must take some effort to use their knowledge; and if they fail, as they have in times past so dimly and persistently failed, then they must be kept awake somehow, and kept up to the mark, even if at their best they are only up to the level of a type-writer."

A Difficult Job.
April 28.—"The Sanitary Board to-morrow will consider the question of the dual position held by Mr. Lidda as vet. to the Government and also vet. paid by the Dairy Farm Co. As the Government servant his duty is to watch, to criticize closely, and if occasion arises, to prosecute the Company; whereas the Company's servant his interest is to avoid offending his masters."

NEW J.P.'S.

Twelve More Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong:—

Abdoolhosen Abdoolrahim.
Hon. Mr. Charles Edward Anton.
George Winstanley Barton.
Reginald Edward Oliver Bird.
Cyril Champkin.
Chow Shou-son.
Charles Herbert Philpott Hay.
Francis Charles Jenkin.
Archibald Orr Luing.
Antonio Ferreira Buita Silva-Netto.

Thomas Luff Perkins.
Ernest Alfred Mountford Williams.

The name of Mr. George Hutton Potts is restored to the list of Non-official Justices, and the name of Mr. Paul Mary Hodgson is transferred from the list of Official Justices to the list of Non-official Justices.

EMPIRE DAY.

Police Reserve Plans.

In addition to the shooting contest on May 24, of which we have already given particulars, the Police Reserve proposes to mark Empire Day by an entertainment at the Theatre Royal, should the hall be obtainable.

It will be remembered that last year, on the same day, some generous members of the corps invited a large number of Service men to an evening's jamboree, which proved an immense success. The intention is to now issue invitations to as many men as can be accommodated in the body of the house; and also to provide a few platform seats for which a charge will be made, the proceeds going towards the expenses of the entertainment. Every effort will be made to secure a good boxing and wrestling show, in spite of the regrettable absence of many of the men who helped to make last year's Empire Night such a fine turnout. Further particulars will be announced as early as possible.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Summer Uniform.
All ranks are warned that they will be held responsible if not in possession of complete summer kit by Saturday, May 5.

Parades, Central 5.30 p.m.
Monday, April 30.—Recruits of No. 3 Company and of No. 2 Platoon.

Tuesday, May 1.—Recruits of No. 2 Company. Also whole of Ambulance Platoon.

Wednesday, May 2.—Recruits of No. 3 Company and of No. 2 Platoon for passing out by the A.S.P.R.

Thursday, May 3.—Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital, 6 p.m.

Friday, May 4.—Recruits of No. 2 Company.

Police School.
Class X (Inspector Gerrard).—Tuesday, May 1.

Band Practices 6 p.m.
Thursday, May 3; Monday, May 7, Thursday, May 10; Tuesday, May 15; Friday, May 18; Monday, May 23.

Bandmen will wear same uniform as foot Police. The equipment officer will arrange with Central accordingly.

Music Class.
Tuesday, May 1; Wednesday, May 16; and Tuesday, May 22.

Strength.
P.O. 788 Mauer is granted leave for active service, joined.—P.O. 439 A.M. Costa, to No. 2 Company, No. 4 Section.

Misplaced Trust.
A Chinese merchant, of 32, Bonham Strand, has reported to the Police, that he entrusted his box with \$1,065, with which to pay bills, and the man has since disappeared.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Patronal Festival.

To-morrow being the Patronal Festival of the Church of St. Joseph, Garden Road, there will be Low Mass and general Communion at 8 a.m.

At 10 o'clock Pontifical High Mass will be offered by His Lordship the Bishop. The music will be Dom Perosi's celebrated mass, with full orchestral accompaniment. All are invited.

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

Fifth List of Subscriptions.

H.M.N. Nemasee	\$200
Proceeds from dinner at Grand Hotel per Mr. F. Reichman	190
A.B. Shelton	150
Duncan Clark	150
Supporter	100
N. J. Stabb	100
A. A.	50
J. H. May	50
Warren Co.	25
A. Abdoolrahim	25
J. J. E. W.	20
H. H. Sanjeeman	20
E. R. Mogre (2nd subscription)	11
H. E. Haywood	10
S. B. J.	10
W. O. Shiner	10
S. K. H.	10
A. Campbell	10
F. A. Mackintosh	10
O. Crispin	10
Foo Sik	10
R. S.	10
E. H. H. G. E. Costello	10
G. W. Olson, D. H. Ritchie, and A. J. Walters (\$5 each)	25

\$1,208
Previously acknowledged 2,152 39
Total... \$3,358 39

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of May, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
May 1st, 5.40 a.m.	7.00 p.m.	
" 2nd, 5.40 "	7.00 "	
" 3rd, 5.39 "	7.01 "	
" 4th, 5.38 "	7.02 "	
" 5th, 5.38 "	7.02 "	
" 6th, 5.37 "	7.02 "	
" 7th, 5.36 "	7.02 "	
" 8th, 5.36 "	7.02 "	
" 9th, 5.36 "	7.03 "	
" 10th, 5.35 "	7.03 "	
" 11th, 5.34 "	7.04 "	
" 12th, 5.34 "	7.04 "	
" 13th, 5.33 "	7.05 "	
" 14th, 5.33 "	7.05 "	
" 15th, 5.32 "	7.06 "	
" 16th, 5.32 "	7.06 "	
" 17th, 5.31 "	7.07 "	
" 18th, 5.31 "	7.07 "	
" 19th, 5.30 "	7.08 "	
" 20th, 5.30 "	7.08 "	
" 21st, 5.30 "	7.08 "	
" 22nd, 5.29 "	7.09 "	
" 23rd, 5.29 "	7.10 "	
" 24th, 5.29 "	7.11 "	
" 25th, 5.29 "	7.11 "	
" 26th, 5.29 "	7.11 "	
" 27th, 5.28 "	7.12 "	
" 28th, 5.28 "	7.12 "	
" 29th, 5.28 "	7.12 "	
" 30th, 5.27 "	7.13 "	
" 31st, 5.27 "	7.13 "	

Alleged Pocket-Picking.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, two Chinese were charged with stealing a watch from a passenger on the s.s. Chung Chow, when she arrived at 6.30 a.m. to-day. A watchman said he saw the first defendant steal the watch. Defendant came on board the launch after its arrival, and witness who was watching behind him, saw him take the watch from the owner's pocket. Witness seized defendant and blew his whistle. The first defendant handed the watch to the second defendant, who threw it on the deck and ran away. Witness caught him also. Defendants both denied the charge. The case was adjourned.

AFTER THE WAR.

THE DIVIDING UP OF EUROPE.

Discussion in England on Nationality Problems.

Writing from London to the New York Evening Post, Norman Hapgood says:—It is estimated that it will take eighteen months merely to get the British army back from France to England when the war is over. That little detail may give an idea of the size of the task that follows the end of hostilities. When the few big points are agreed upon the full working out of the settlement may well take as much time as has been occupied by the war itself. The men who meet at The Hague or Berne, or wherever it may be, will face a puzzle more complex than confronted those who planned a new Europe after the overthrow of Napoleon. Our own country ought to be preparing itself as rapidly as it may for its part, official or unofficial, in working out the many-sided problem.

The attempt to make the settlement along the lines of nationality is, of course, natural and right, but its limits need to be clearly understood. The nationality principle is a useful one when nationalities are as distinct as they are in western Europe. If you divide Europe in three strips the word "nationality" will have a different meaning for each of the strips. The western strip contains countries which, whatever their origin, have become so thoroughly settled and accustomed to the existing situation that the sense of nationality with them means devotion to the existing political unit. The central strip, however, is made up of about two dozen separate nationalities, many of which do not feel at home in the larger political units of which they have been made part.

National Divisions. Unfortunately the outlines of these subordinate nationalities are not distinct and their composition is not uniform, so that if you take part of an existing empire away and make a separate state of it on the principle of giving independence to the prevailing racial elements, you find your new state also with a strong and discontented minority.

In the third strip, Russia, nationality has still another meaning. There you have a gradually increasing sense of national feeling among the elements making up the immense, inchoate, and widely scattered nation. So that, if we except the Finns, the Poles, and the Jews there is an increasing national feeling all over Russia in the sense in which American national feeling has grown until the separate states and sections of the country have been subordinated to the union one and inseparable.

Difficulties in Austria. It is in Austria that the attempt to make a settlement on lines of nationality alone offers the greatest difficulty. I have heard it said that the answer of the Allies to President Wilson was written by the French and submitted for suggestion to the other principal Allied Governments, and that the first draft did not contain the expression about the Czechs-Slovaks, which was put in later by M. Briand. If this is true it was a very tactful method of saying that Bohemia should be treated as a separate unit and be given its freedom, either through absolute independence or through increased autonomy under Austria. What would be included in the new Kingdom of Bohemia would have about twelve million inhabitants. About three million of those, however, would be Germans, so you would again be facing the problem of a separate minority.

Among those who give most special study to what is to be done with the Austrian Empire, there are some who think it ought to be entirely broken up in which case Bohemia would of course get its independence. If it should obtain independence there are some Poles who are decidedly anxious to have it combined with Poland, but the pressure for this outcome comes from a small number. What would be absolutely necessary would be an arrangement

between Poland and Bohemia by which Bohemia should obtain access to open waterways could be made of great use to her only through co-operation with Poland. Her Southern boundaries, on the other hand, would probably have to be extended so that she would have proper access to the Danube.

A good many people on the other hand, whatever their sympathy with the sense of nationality, are strongly convinced that we also need the sense of federation, and that the breaking up of the Austrian Empire into a lot of violently nationalistic small units would create new ambitions and new intrigues, and would be a discouragement to those who look forward to a steady advance toward a federation of Europe.

The same line of reasoning that makes some people prefer to keep the Austrian Empire alive, while improving conditions in it, makes them oppose the attempt to throw the Turk altogether out of Europe. A few years ago England obtained possession of a town she needed on the Egyptian border named Akaba, merely by enabling the Turks to save their faces. This process of face-saving is about as important to the Turk as it is to the Chinaman. The solution for the acquisition of Akaba was to have it an absolute gift, with no compensation whatever, so that the Turkish Government could say to the people that they gave it to the British because it was something they didn't want.

The Turk in Europe. If the Turk should be left in Europe the actual power would all be taken away from him by some such device as telling him that Constantinople and the adjoining country on both sides of the Straits would be managed by a Financial Commission which would take its orders from an International Commission. The International Commission would carry out treaties entered into by the principal Powers for the entire government of the region. The Turk being without arms or fortification, the Russians would have not only free passage through the Straits in times of peace, but the opportunity to get there first in time of war.

It is obvious that Germany, like all other trading countries, ought to have access to the raw materials of Africa, India, and the Far East; also there is at least a strong probability that, if she were fully occupied building up foreign trade in a way satisfactory to her, she would be less likely to turn her energy to increasing her military power with aggressive designs. This outlet for foreign trade may well be accomplished through free ports. It is cheaper to ship to Turkey: Syria, and even Smyrna, through Trieste, than by rail through the Balkans. Certainly no railway through the Balkans to Bagdad will be permitted by the governing Powers among the Allies without the most complete safeguards against its being used for military purposes.

What Bismarck Said. As to the question whether the change at Constantinople and the Dardanelles is to be made by Russian occupation or by international, it is interesting to remember just how Crispien in his diary quotes Bismarck: "Russia wants to go to Constantinople. Situated as she is now, it is impossible to attack her. On the Bosphorus she would be weaker and might easily be overpowered."

As I have indicated before, Poland needs less explanation to Americans than any other of the big Central issues of the settlement. The Germans scarcely realize that Dantzig is included in the plans of the Poles for a larger Poland, and, in my opinion, if Dantzig is put into the United Poland, it will have to be one of the many important ports that are made free. The Germans would make a big enough row over giving up Posen, on account of its strategic importance, but to stretch Poland as far as Dantzig would be a concession still more difficult for the German Government to explain to the German people. The only method that is suggested by which the Germans might be reconciled to so sweeping a concession is on the theory that the United Poland would be a valuable buffer state against Russia.

The Jews and Palestine. One especially interesting aspect of the future settlement in-

volves Palestine. The whole Jewish question will come to the front soon. When Parliament met on February 7, one member raised the question of the Jews in Russia. There have been recent anti-Semitic developments in Germany. France has made claims in Syria and Russian statesmen have backed these claims. But the movement grows to put Palestine under American control.

As to Alsace-Lorraine, the arguments put forth for the public will, of course be largely those of sentiment notably of language and of local sympathy. The most important of all the facts, however, are the potash salts in Alsace and the coal and iron in Lorraine. With the potash salts she already had, Germany, in 1871, through the deposits in Alsace, obtained a complete monopoly of ingredients which are essential in chemicals, and notably in explosives. The extent of the deposits is not yet known but what has already been discovered would last the whole world for several centuries. These salts are also essential for artificial fertilizers, soap, matches, photography, printing, and hundreds of other commercial purposes. After the present war was under way, namely, on May 20, 1915, the six great industrial and agricultural associations of the German Empire sent a secret petition to the Chancellor, in which they said: "Coal is the most decisive means for exerting political influence. The industrial states are compelled to submit to those of the belligerents who can provide their supply of coal."

If then, France can get the coal, iron, and salts of Alsace-Lorraine, she will feel enormously strengthened, and Germany will be enormously weakened. From the point of view of the Swiss, and indeed of other neutrals, these big facts may well be used as an argument for neutralising Alsace-Lorraine instead of allowing the provinces to belong to either of the rival claimants. Neutralisation plus an agreement for free navigation on the Rhine for the boats of all nations would be an outcome which would be hailed with pleasure by the neutral world.

The war may have to last until autumn. No prophecy of too definite a kind is worth making. What is certain is that any crystallisation of opinion on the big points of Austria, Turkey, Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, and the principles of trade is an unmistakable and definite step both toward bringing peace about, and toward making it stable after it is here.

THE BAPAUME INFERNO.

Retreat the only course for the Enemy Command.

Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, special correspondent of the Daily News writing from France on March 5, says:—

There may be ideas at home that the fighting before the Bapaume ridge is of a mild sort, in which our men have an easy success. Or that the Germans retreated for some other reason than that they found the task of holding their positions under our artillery fire beyond the will and strength of mere man.

Such ideas are profoundly wrong. Our men certainly have their work cut out. But as for the German retreat, no matter what the Germans may say, it was ordered by the Higher Command because the loss of German life was becoming too terrible to be ignored by them. It was ordered because our heavy, unrelenting, and cunningly devised gun fire had become unendurable to their troops on that ground. After my experience yesterday I have not the faintest doubt about that; for I went up among our outposts to within a very short distance of Bapaume.

For some hours I worked my way over the enemy's old ground which our shells had been pounding all the winter. Such a prospect of ultimate horror and gloom could never be imagined; nor, I think, when at last one actually sees it in its stark and gruesome challenge, even described. The

most courageous men would recoil from that task. The experience of a mere eye-witness makes such a journey, modern war being what it is, so much a matter of strong personal emotion that the military significance of what he sees is largely lost. For myself I am bound to confess the adventure was trying to the nerves, to say the least of it. But—having some knowledge of the enemy's fire and respect for it—when I came to the results of our own I was so unprepared to see that vision of a world where all was in final ruin, and where the many German dead lay waiting for the day of judgment, that I had no thought for my own safety. No wonder the German command ordered a retreat! The best of men would have gone mad had they been kept in such a place much longer.

The German Sacrifice. Apparently each German was too anxious about his own frail tenure of life to be bothered about hurrying his comrades. Unless killed in the trench—when he was just thrown out—he was left where he fell. There they were, first in No Man's Land, where they had been sacrificed since November last in hopeless counter-attacks; and from there they lay all over the broad belt back to La Barque some of them long on the ground, others of more recent trouble. Our losses this winter have been nothing remotely resembling it. For that I can vouch. And I should have doubted any evidence that the German losses had been so heavy except that of my own eyes. It must be remembered, too, that so large a proportion of them would figure in the German casualty returns as "missing."

I met an English Tommy with the grizzled mustache and taciturn face of an experienced man, one of a burial party, kneeling in the mud trying to make a cross of two lengths of dereliction. He stood up by the body of a German lad which he was about to decently cover, shook his head at me, and waved his pipe round the scene with a hopeless gesture. Then he spoke with heat.

"I'd like to take the Kaiser and all his precious mob and put 'em inside barbed wire just where we are. They should not get away from it. But he doesn't know what it means—just look at it—and he doesn't care. If the German people only knew! Ah, if they only knew! They are not likely to learn this side of the end of the war. But then . . . !"

An Old Battlefield. Leaving all tracks, we went straight across the old battlefield of the Somme past a wood of a famous battle. It was then quiet enough except for some intruding German shell bursts which just happened there, for no reason at all. Beyond was the belt of our barrage fire of September last. You thought, plunging over its arid mounds, already fatigued, that it was more lonely than an Arctic wilderness. No worse place could be conceived.

German guns have caused nothing that in the least resembles it anywhere on our front. Then, however, we had not come to the worst place. And our guns were still at it, but further off now. The air was full of the terrible sounds of messages from our munition workers. Now and again the enemy replied, but apparently he was blind as to whom he should address it, and where; with the consequence that he merely gave occasional shocks to such an unimportant wayfarer as myself. One smelt that smell which will be always associated with the Somme by those who know it—the sickly odour of badly beef tins smouldering in the incinerators.

There was clear proof around that our men in supplying our old front line, and in relieving it, had not been seriously harassed by German barrage fire.

The Battle de Warlencourt rose conspicuously, like the back of a whale, above the brown undulating waste. Flare, in its line of trees, was getting some erratic attention from the enemy; he alone knows why. Two marks of Bapaume were in sight; and already we could hear the snipers at work, and the tapping of machine-guns, along the new front, wherever that was. The wilderness, in unexpected places,

spouted columns of black and grey smoke. Far groups of men appeared, leisurely busy, but with the mysterious activity of ants. Nervousness went, however, when I entered what lately was No Man's Land. Here was what German school-children had been taught to cherish, as the destiny of good Teutons, for two generations. The German idea was scattered in repulsive hummocks about the shellholes—what results from blind and docile submission to the will of Kaisers, still grasping its rifles into which the bayonets had rusted. The old trenches were no better, in that respect. The enemy's troops there all this winter have been forced to live in ditches that were dreadful with the admonition of fallen comrades.

"I thought," said a young Coastal officer to me, "we were having a pretty hot time till I got into this place. No wonder Fritz made off. Come downstairs and have a cup of tea."

I went into his dug-out, though not for tea, thank you. A German mess-tin stood prominently and invitingly on a shelf. One's instinct was to pick it up. "No, just leave it where it is. It's full up with a ration I don't want."

Beyond those trenches was the ground over which, unhelped by communication trenches, the enemy's reliefs had had to pass for months. For the first time I saw the work of those British batteries by which I had often stood in the south when they were in action, speculating as to what they really did. Here it was. The chocolate coloured earth was heaped into steep waves of heavy mud; a morass where one could be easily engulfed, its numberless craters half-full of blood-red water; the last stained so by explosive. Prone figures in over-coats and full kit were everywhere melting into the aqueous muck; men who never relieved their comrades, or else fell there when returning for a rest. In one place a German battery of field guns had stood. It had been pounded into discoloured filth and splinters. It had been literally hammered into the slime.

There was, glistening in the afternoon sun, a series of broad, connected red pools lying beneath a rail and deep embankment, before La Barque, which I took to be a stream which had been dammed and deflected by our shelling. It was more dreadful, being a reality, with those figures lying by it, and some great trees, amputated of every limb, stripped of all their bark, which had been flung down into it, than anything imagined by Dante. But this was once a sunken road, I learned; and those figures were those of Germans who, trying to escape our barrage, had been drowned in it.

Loupard Wood. Then I came to the new battlefield and found our own men in their new place. In spite of the snipers, the menacing rattling of the near machine-guns, and the constant burst of high explosives on the slopes about us, it was at least pleasant to see green country, white roads (though impassable roads) going as of yore over the hills, and trees that were yet untouched: Loupard Wood frowned down on us from the verdant ridge, where we could see the smoke bursts of bombers at work. Just over that rise was Bapaume, the prize of the Somme battle. That white road was going straight to it. To the right was Ligny. Tilly a little rural place of red and white farms peeping at us from among its trees, and above it, in a haze of thin winter woods, which the sun was making chromatic and spring-like, was Tilly. And here was La Barque, rather battered, but still trying to at least look pleasant and retired in the arborescence of a comb.

But here one went in immediate peril. There was an atmosphere of silent and tense expectancy which made a lie of the colour and the spring sun. Adventurous outposts were busy about, sometimes intermingling in a very surprising way. The snipers were watching for whatever moved, and occasionally the whistle of a bullet showed that perhaps we had been seen. It is better, then, to assume that you have been seen, and if you are merely looking on, to go.

THE CHURCH & SOCIALISM.

What the Church is Thinking.

Canon Adderley, writing in the Daily News, says:—

I am using the word Socialism here in its strictly verbal meaning of brotherhood, co-operation, and not in its conventional political sense of collectivism or what not. By the Church I mean the whole body of Christian people and not merely the Anglican or National Establishment.

I think it would not be an exaggeration to say that the nation has reached almost the limit of unbrotherliness and disunity just before the war. In politics we were in a chaotic state of violent partisanship. It seemed almost impossible to deal with any question except on party lines. Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment were only two questions among many that were dividing people almost to breaking point. Civil war was imminent. In industry there were mutterings and more than mutterings about strikes on a gigantic scale and revolution.

The Woman's Suffrage problem was producing militant action and bitter heartburnings, and seemed as far off a solution as ever. The rich and the poor were split into two camps, suspicious of one another. Luxury and idleness and frivolity were matched with grinding poverty and discontent. Behind all this there seemed to be a hopeless incapacity to be generous or self-sacrificing or fair or honourable. No class seemed to care what happened to the other. Worse than this, many seemed not to care what happened to the nation, provided they got their own way.

Now, I am not so foolish or so blindly optimistic as to maintain that the war has set all to rights. Still less would I say that all we have learnt from the war is bound to last or bear fruit. "Wars," it has been said, "do not set automatically to make nations better." It was after the Napoleonic wars that the "Condition of England" became a by-word. It was after the Boer War that the state of things described above began to develop so disastrously. But nevertheless I doubt whether any war has ever before so rapidly changed the whole outlook of a nation as this one has. It is simply a fact, which nobody can gainsay, that the whole nation came together as one man in a few weeks in August, 1914. Party politics were hushed, and though lately our first Coalition has broken up, it has only been in order to make way for something less partisan than itself. Labour and Capital have formed an alliance which, though it is by no means cemented yet, and may very probably break up when the war is over, does show what a real desire there is now for co-operation and true socialism. Mere individualism and private profit-hunting have received a kick from the whole nation from which it is to be hoped they will never recover.

The women by their splendid patriotism and usefulness during the war, have made it impossible, one hopes, to deny them the right to full citizenship in the future. Nothing more ungenerous has been said during a war than the manifesto of the Anti-Suffragists, in which it was maintained that the conduct of the Suffragists during the war had made no difference whatever to the problem. But most of all, I think, the voluntary work of all classes in hospitals, canteens, committees etc., has broken down the suspicious both of rich and poor. Selfish and idle people have discovered their souls.

Now, what about the Church? I am not going to claim that institutional Christianity has been the cause of the great unification of the Empire. There have been, no doubt, conspicuous examples of work inspired by Christianity in the war, such as that of the Y.M.C.A. all over the war area and of the Society of Friends in some French villages. But it has been something wider than our common religion that has united us. In fact, the unity of the nation, irrespective of creed, has actually been greater than the

unity of the Church, and is a very potent factor in converting the Church to a desire for unity itself.

The National Mission, so far from panning out as a message from the Church to the nation, has rather become a message from the nation to the Church. While Christians are still quarrelling with one another the nation has largely made up its principal differences.

But the Church is taking its medicine very well, and will probably in the end emerge from Armageddon more thoroughly cured than the nation. Christians have learnt much from the war. The Church of England has learnt the inadequacy of its ministrations in the past by discovering the gross ignorance of the soldiers who call themselves "C. of E." Christians of all denominations have found out how much more easily they can work together than they had ever thought possible before. The Y.M.C.A. has done much to bring Christians together in a common labour. When I go out to France again shortly, as I hope to do, I shall find myself for the fourth time during the war co-operating quite happily with my fellow-Christians of all denominations. A large number of soldiers and sailors have become interested in religion. It is said that nearly two thousand of them have expressed their intention of offering themselves for ordination if they are spared to see the end of the war. All this must, I think, affect the social problem very considerably in the future.

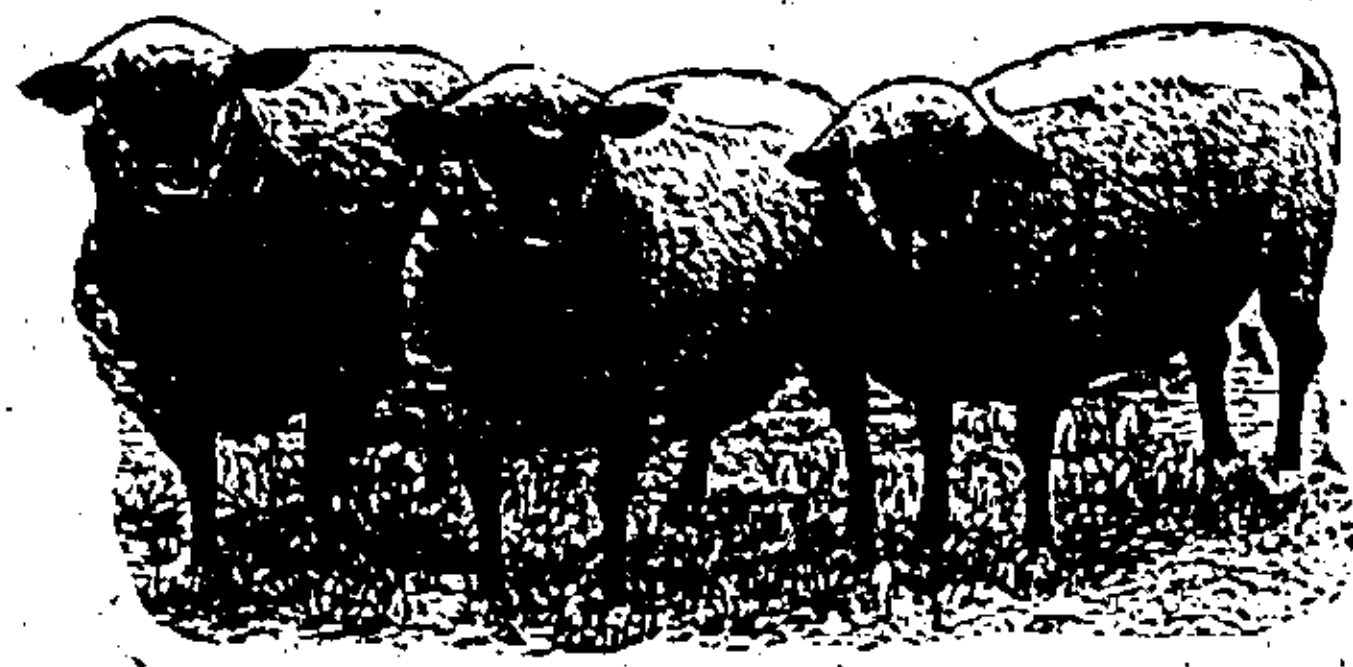
But the unity of war time will require some tremendous driving power if it is to be kept up as a permanency for peace time. Nothing but religion will provide that. People say that to go back to pre-war selfishness and luxury is unthinkable; to allow the poor to go on living in slums, to leave half the nation in a condition of ignorance, without opportunities of leisure and knowledge, to turn a deaf ear to Home Rulers and Suffragettes, to desert the soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans—it is all "unthinkable." But is it? My experience of my fellow creatures leads me to think it is quite possible. Religion alone can make unselfishness and brotherliness a continuous satisfaction. At the present time we are carried away by the glamour of war. There are no promises we are unwilling to make. They may be piecemeal as they have before been found to be. When the war is over: when the press has ceased to shriek; when there are no more exciting things to be done; when the bill has got to be paid; when our Society ladies have retired from the public eye or the columns of the illustrated papers; when Labour begins to thander its demands and the Zeppelin raids have ceased to stimulate us; shall we then be as we now appear to be? Once again reflect that if the war has drawn out latent brotherliness it has also discovered some hideous national vileness, uncleanness, avarice, and callousness beyond our dreams.

When the world makes peace the Church has got to enter on a new campaign, to fight for righteousness. It is a tough job, and I hope the Church will prepare herself at once that she may not be found wanting.

Death of an American in Kobe. Kobe, April 20.—Mr. Frederick Siam, aged 34, representative in Japan of the American Import Company of San Francisco, died suddenly of haemoptysis at the Tor Hospital last night.

The Czar's Fortune. A Commissioner has been appointed to take over the domains of the Czar, from which it becomes apparent that the combined private fortunes of the Czar, Czarevna and Czarevitch are about one thousand eight hundred millions sterling. Revelations which have been made touching the colossal expenditure of the Czar have had the effect of profoundly modifying the views of the public regarding the ultimate establishment of a monarch and even the moderate are considering a Republican form of Government.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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NOTICES.

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CORK TIPPED. ... Per 100. \$1.50
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SOLE AGENT—CRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

The Craeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock, from all high class Egyptian cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor Giaraselli N. D. Tocco, M. Melachrinou, Dimitris, Simon Ariz, Messero Freres' Felucca Specials, Lamberwood Brothers, Westminister Specials, etc.

POPULAR PRICES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL BROKER.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY the 2nd May, 1917.

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—
Teak hatstand, Chesterfield couches, blackwood curio cabinet and flower stands, Cherrywood desks & chairs, writing tables, engravings, pictures, ornaments, etc., etc.

Teak dining tables & chairs, teak sideboards with bevelled mirrors, dinner waggons, ice chest, dinner crockery, etc., etc. Carved cherrywood & teak double bedsteads, teak single & double wardrobes dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

On view from Tuesday, the 1st May, 1917.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS, 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street, Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

It is the duty of every citizen to help his fellow-citizens. The only way to do this is to help them to get well. The only way to get well is to use the only medicine that has been found to cure all diseases. This is the only medicine that has been found to cure all diseases. This is the only medicine that has been found to cure all diseases.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Valuable Leasehold Property

situate at

Tai Po in the New Territories (within the European Reserve) with a Very Desirable Bungalow erected thereon above the Railway Station at Tai Po to be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

TUESDAY,

the 8th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon by

Messrs. Hughes & Hough,

Auctioneers, at their Auction Room at No. 8 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. The Property consists of:—
ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Tai Po in that part of the Colony of Hongkong known as the New Territories (within the European Reserve) and registered in the Land Office at Victoria, Hongkong, as TAI PO INLAND LOT NO. 10 with a four-roomed Bungalow, Garden and Servants' Quarters attached.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained either from

MESSRS. DEACON LOCKER, DEACON & HARSTON, 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong,

The Vendor's Solicitors, or from MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual System. It is the only medicine that has been found to cure all diseases of the Menstrual System. It is the only medicine that has been found to cure all diseases of the Menstrual System.

NOTICES.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MEETING at the Theatre on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, at 5.30 P.M. to pass the proposed Rules and Regulations, a copy of which can be seen at my Office, 4 Des Voeux Road Central, and to elect Officers and a Committee, and to transact other business. The Honourable Mr. P. H. Holyoak in the chair. A. S. D. COUSLAND, Hon. Secretary, pro tem.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers. Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mail will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Saitin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m. Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sampei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWANG WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Dira, Nor., s.s. 833, Gorgensund, 27th Apr.—Bangkok, 19th Apr., Gen.—Chinese.

Derwent, Br., s.s. 1,665, Holmes, 27th Apr.—Saigon, 22nd Apr., Rice—Chinese.

Kir'n M. Jap., s.s. 3,801, Sasa, 27th Apr.—Moj, 22nd Apr., Gen.—N. Y. K.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Dorner C W Mountain A Joseph Rev H William S E Joseph Rev D Wills Capt W A B John P Yuen Chan-to Lan Kiem

Banham Howe Erwig Mrs Kruse Gerin Olcott Mrs Hoogerster Mr & Porter Rev & Mrs Mrs E L Hinton Mr & Mrs Ray

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 27th at 11.55—No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has decreased moderately along the east coast of China and slightly elsewhere, except over the Bonins where it has increased moderately, owing to the approach of the anticyclone, now central between the Bonins and Japan.

A depression has formed over the Yangtze Valley.

Fog may be expected along the China Coast.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.87 inches, against an average of 10.93 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	Light variable winds, freshening from S.W., cloudy, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. April 27, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion. Force.	Weather.
Nemuro	5a	29.80	41			0
Vostok		29.81		sw		1
Hakodate		29.89		sw		1
Tokio		30.10		sw		1
Kochi		30.05		sw		1
Nagasaki		29.97		e		1
Kagima		30.06		ne		1
Oshima		29.80		se		2
Naha		29.78		se		2
Luhima		29.82		se		3
Bonin Is.		30.03		e		0
Chefoo	6a					
Whaiwal		29.85	48	85	sw	40
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kiukiang						
Shanghai						
Shanghai		29.77	57	100	sw	2 r
Guizhou		29.83	56	100	e	10
Sharp P.		29.80	65	89	e	6 b
Amoy	6a	29.81	63	94	w	10
Swatow	6a	29.80	66	85	sw	10
Taiwan	5a	29.79	66	98	sw	0
Tsichu		29.79	68		sw	0
Taiwan		29.78	72	20		2 r
Kodun		29.75	73	n		2 b
Pootun		29.79	73	nsw		20
Canton	6a	29.82	71	100	ese	10
H'kong		29.81	78	97	e	30 d
Gap Rock		29.81	78	91	e	30 m
Macao		29.78	70	98	se	20
Wuchow	5a					
Shanghai	7a					
Shanghai		29.76	75	89	s	2 b
Shanghai		29.74	77	94	se	20
Shanghai		29.79	77	94		0
Shanghai		29.75	75	91	n	10
Shanghai		29.75	75	96		0
Shanghai		29.75	77	91	n	20
Shanghai		29.74	77	94	sw	10
Shanghai		29.73	80	95	sw	4 b

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 27, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.82	29.80	29.80
Temperature	70	61	76
Humidity	86	97	85
Wind Direction	E	E	
Force	2	3	0
Weather	o	cd	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.02
Highest open air temperature	78	67	78
Lowest	60	57	68

H.K. Observatory, April 27, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd Apr. to 29th Apr.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 23	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	
Tues. 24	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	
Wed. 25	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	
Thurs. 26	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	
Fri. 27	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	
Sat. 28	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	
Sun. 29	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	h. 11.45	h. 5.15	

m morning, a afternoon.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Monday, 30th April, 1917.

DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS

PAULINE FREDERICK

IN THE GREAT
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Pathe's British Gazette,
THE GREAT WAR.

"Entirely Under New Management."

A Screaming Comedy.

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OVERSEAS CONCERT THURSDAY, 3RD MAY.

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The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

SATURDAY, 28th & SUNDAY, 29th.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

One of the Greatest Comedies.

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KEYSTONE COMICS.

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(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the TWENTY-

EIGHTH ORDINARY GEN-

ERAL MEETING will be held